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Hygienic Absorbent Article

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a hygienic absorbent article for absorbing the menstrual blood and, more particularly, to a hygienic absorbent article which can be held in close contact with the wearer's body so as not to go out of position by the motion of the body.

Description of Related Art

Typically, hygienic absorbent articles such as sanitary napkins are constructed to have a main body including: a liquid-impermeable back layer (back sheet); a liquid-permeable surface layer (top sheet); and an absorbent layer (absorbent core) sandwiched between the back layer and the surface layer. In addition, a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer is provided on an outer face (garment-facing face) of the back layer. By adhering the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer to an undergarment, the sanitary napkin can be prevented from going out of position with respect to the undergarment.

In order to improve close contact with the private part of a wearer, some of the sanitary napkins are provided at the center of the absorbing region with a protrusion for coming into close contact with the private part.

Conventional sanitary napkins of this type are disclosed, for example, in Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Publication No. 33721/1993 and Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 504486/1998. In both of these disclosures, a protrusion having an absorption power is fixed on the center of the liquid-receiving face of the sanitary napkin. By bringing the protrusion into close contact with the wearer's private part, the ability to trap the menstrual blood is enhanced.

In these sanitary napkins of the prior art, however, the protrusion is fixed without any degree of freedom. Therefore, the outer face of the back layer is adhered to the inner face of the

undergarment through the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer, but if the undergarment goes out of position from the private part to cause dislocation of the sanitary napkin, the protrusion easily leaves the private part.

If an undergarment having a weak fastening force to the wearer's body is worn and the sanitary napkin is fixed on the undergarment by the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer, the protrusion may easily detach from the crotch of a wearer together with the undergarment while the wearer is walking or in bed. This deteriorates the close contact between the protrusion and the private part.

Moreover, the protrusion provided in the sanitary napkin of the prior art mainly includes a hydrophilic fibrous layer. In a wet condition, therefore, it is difficult for the protrusion to elastically restore to its original shape. That is, when the protrusion having absorbed a liquid is pressed against the wearer's body, it easily shrinks. As a result, the protrusion cannot exhibit sufficient elastic restoring force to closely contact with the private part but easily leaves the private part, when the sanitary napkin goes out of position together with the undergarment. In addition, the protrusion thus wetted and pressed against the wearer's body easily becomes stiff, thereby giving an uncomfortable feeling to the wearer.

Moreover, since the sanitary napkin of the prior art is fixed on the undergarment through the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer provided on the back layer, it moves together with the undergarment to cause dislocation from the private part. Therefore, it is required to interpose the absorbent layer and, the back layer over a wide area between the private part and the undergarment. As a result, the entire size of the sanitary napkin must be relatively large.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been worked out in view of the foregoing shortcomings of the prior art and has an object to provide a hygienic absorbent article. A portion that contact the private part of a wearer is movable with respect to a main body of the article so as to keep close contact with the private part.

edges of the absorbent layer. Each three-dimensional portion includes a connecting portion to rise from the fixed end and a skin-contactable portion bent from the connecting portion outwardly to have a free end located closer to one of the side edges of the absorbent layer than the fixed end. At least an upper face of the skin-contactable portion is made of a liquid-permeable material.

Elastic members are provided in the first and second three-dimensional portions to extend in the longitudinal direction of the article for applying a longitudinal elastic contractive force to the first and second three-dimensional portion. The first and second three-dimensional portions are allowed to rise to have the free ends of the skin-contactable portions spaced above the main body while being anchored at the fixed ends to the main body.

In the hygienic absorbent article according to the second aspect of the invention, the first three-dimensional portion may be formed from a first sheet extending over the absorbent layer from one side edge of the absorbent layer. The second three-dimensional portion may be formed from a second sheet extending over the absorbent layer from the other side edge of the absorbent layer. The connecting portion of the first three-dimensional portion and the connecting portion of the second three-dimensional portion may be joined at least partially. Preferably, the fixed end of the first three-dimensional portion and the fixed end of the second three-dimensional portion are spaced apart in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction by no more than 1/2 of the distance between the two side edges of the absorbent layer. Alternatively, the first and second three-dimensional portions may be formed from a single liquid-permeable sheet to have a common fixed end.

Here, a hydrophilic material layer may further be provided inside the three-dimensional portion(s). For example, in the first aspect of the invention, a hydrophilic material layer may be provided in at least one of the connecting portion and the skin-contactable portion. In the second aspect of the invention, on the other hand, a hydrophilic material layer may be provided in at least one of the connecting portion and the skin-contactable portion of each three-dimensional portion, or it may be provided between the connecting portion of the first three-dimensional portion and the connecting portion of the second three-dimensional portion.

In both the first and second aspects of the invention, a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer may be provided on an outer face of the back layer for preventing dislocation of the article during use.

Alternatively, it is possible to fit the skin-contactable portion(s) between the labia of a female genital organ when the hygienic absorbent article is worn. In this case, it is preferred that no pressure-sensitive adhesive for preventing dislocation of the article during use is provided on an outer face of the back layer, but the hygienic absorbent article is allowed to be retained on the body of a wearer by closing force of the labia. In order to make the skin-contactable portion(s) fit between the labia, preferably, the three-dimensional portion(s) may have a length of 50 to 70 mm in the longitudinal direction of the article and a width of 20 to 40 mm between the free ends thereof in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction. Moreover, it is preferred that the main body has a length of 80 to 120 mm in the longitudinal direction of the article and a width of 40 to 60 mm in a direction perpendicular to the longitudinal direction.

Here, the main body may further include a liquid-permeable surface layer covering the absorbent layer, and the three-dimensional portion(s) may be fixed at the fixed ends thereof on the surface layer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be understood more fully from the detailed description given hereinafter and from the accompanying drawings of the preferred embodiments of the present invention, which, however, should not be taken to be limitative to the invention, but are for explanation and understanding only.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a hygienic absorbent article according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along line II - II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken along line III - III of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 2 but shows a modification of the first embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 2 but shows a modification of the first embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken along line VII - VII of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken along line VIII - VIII of Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 7 but shows a modification of the second embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 7 but shows a modification of the second embodiment; and

Fig. 11 is a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 7 but shows a hygienic absorbent article according to a third embodiment of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be discussed hereinafter in detail in terms of the preferred embodiments according to the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the following description, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be obvious, however, to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instance, well-known structure are not shown in detail in order to avoid unnecessary obscurity of the present invention.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a hygienic absorbent article 1, as taken from a liquid receiving side, according to a first embodiment of the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along line II - II of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken along line III - III of Fig. 1. Moreover,

Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional views corresponding to Fig. 2 but show modifications of the first embodiment.

The hygienic absorbent article 1, as shown in Figs. 1 to 3, has two longitudinally extending side edges 1a and 1b, and a front edge 1c and a rear edge 1d. A liquid-impermeable back layer 2, for confronting an external wear such as an undergarment, is provided as a back portion of the hygienic absorbent article 1. An absorbent layer 3 is laid over the back layer 2. This absorbent layer 3 has two longitudinally extending side edges 3a and 3b, and a front edge 3c and a rear edge 3d, but is sized just smaller than the back layer 2. In the hygienic absorbent article 1, the area having the absorbent layer 3 is called a liquid absorbing region 4.

As shown in a transverse section of Fig. 2, side flaps 5 and 5 are respectively formed between the side edges 3a and the side edge 1a and between the side edges 3b and the side edge 1b. Rear flaps 6 and 6 are respectively formed between the front edge 3c and the front edge 1c and between the rear edge 3d and the rear edge 1d.

The hygienic absorbent article 1 is provided on its liquid receiving side with a liquid-permeable sheet 8. A three dimensional portion 10 is formed over the liquid absorbing region 4 having the absorbent layer 3, as shown in Fig. 1. The three-dimensional portion 10 is formed from the liquid-permeable sheet 8 and extends over a region indicated by a longitudinal length L. In the region L, as shown in Fig. 2, the three-dimensional portion 10 is formed from a portion of the liquid-permeable sheet 8 extending between 11a and 11b. The numeral 11a indicates a first fixed end of the three-dimensional portion 10 which is spaced toward the center of the absorbent layer 3 from the side edge 3a by a predetermined distance. The numeral 11b indicates a second fixed end of the three-dimensional portion 10 which is spaced toward the center of the absorbent layer 3 from the side edge 3b by a predetermined distance.

The first fixed end 11a and the second fixed end 11b are arranged symmetrically with respect to a centerline O - O extending longitudinally of the hygienic absorbent article 1. The first fixed end 11a and the second fixed end 11b are formed such that the liquid-permeable sheet 8 and the upper face of the absorbent layer 3 are fixed together (e.g., bonded with a hot-melt adhesive or thermally fused) on a continuous line or an intermittent line parallel to the centerline O - O.

As shown in Fig. 2, the liquid-permeable sheet 8 also provides a surface layer 8a. The layer 8a covers the surface of the absorbent layer 3 at its portion extending from the side edge 3a of the absorbent layer 3 to the first fixed end 11a and at its portion extending from the side edge 3b of the absorbent layer 3 to the second fixed end 11b. Moreover, the liquid-permeable sheet 8 has extensions 8b and 8b extending beyond the side edges 3a and 3b of the absorbent layer 3, respectively. Here, the back layer 2 also has extensions 2a and 2a extending beyond the side edges 3a and 3b of the absorbent layer 3, respectively. At the side flaps 5 and 5, the extensions 2a and 2a of the back layer 2 and the extensions 8b and 8b of the liquid-permeable sheet 8 are bonded with a hot-melt type adhesive or the like.

At the front and rear flaps 6 and 6, too, extensions of the back layer 2 extends beyond the front edge 3c and the rear edge 3d of the absorbent layer 3 and extensions of the liquid-permeable sheet 8 extends beyond the front edge 3c and the rear edge 3d of the absorbent layer 3. These extensions are bonded with a hot-melt type adhesive or the like.

The three-dimensional portion 10 thus provided in the region L is symmetrical with respect to the centerline O - O, as shown in the sectional view of Fig. 2. In the three-dimensional portion 10, the liquid-permeable sheet 8 extends upwardly from the first and second fixed ends 11a and 11b to form connecting portions (rising walls) 12a and 12b, respectively. Between the upper ends of the connecting portions 12a and 12b, the liquid-permeable sheet 8 extends symmetrically with respect to the centerline O - O.

Thus, the three-dimensional portion 10 has a T-shaped section, the head of which is called a skin-contactable portion 12e. The skin-contactable portion 12e has left and right free ends 12c and 12d. The free end 12c is located closer to the side edge 3a than the first fixed end 11a. The free end 12d is located closer to the side edge 3b than the second fixed end 11b. The skin-contactable portion 12e is permeable to liquid because the upper face of the skin-contactable portion 12e is formed from a portion of the liquid-permeable sheet 8 extending between the free ends 12c and 12d.

As shown in Fig. 1, the three-dimensional portion 10 has a front end 10c and a rear end 10d. The liquid-permeable sheet 8 provides flat, folded portions 8c between the front end 10c of the three-dimensional portion 10 and the front edge 1c of the hygienic absorbent article 1 and

Although not shown in drawings, moreover, it is also possible to provide a hydrophilic material layer similar to the hydrophilic material layer 15 between the connecting portions 12a and 12b forming the stem of the three-dimensional portions 10, 10A and 10B. With the hydrophilic material layer provided between the connecting portions 12a and 12b, the stem of the three-dimensional portion is allowed to absorb a small amount of menstrual blood. Therefore, the menstrual blood is effectively prevented from leaking laterally of the hygienic absorbent article 1. A hydrophilic material layer that is thinner and softer than the absorbent layer 3 can be provided between the connecting portions 12a and 12b. Such a hydrophilic material layer does not interfere with the flexures of the connecting portions 12a and 12b so that the abutment of the three-dimensional portion against the skin can be softened.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing a hygienic absorbent article 1A according to a second embodiment of the invention. Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken along line VII - VII of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken along line VIII - VIII of Fig. 6. and Figs. 9 and 10 are sectional views corresponding to the sectional view of Fig. 7 but show modifications of the second embodiment. Here, the detailed description of the portions having the same constructions as those of the first embodiment will be omitted. The common members will be designated by the common reference numerals.

In the second embodiment shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, the absorbent layer 3 is laid over the back layer 2 having the same size as that shown in Fig. 1. Moreover, symmetrically with respect to the longitudinal centerline O - O, a first liquid-permeable sheet 21 extends from one side edge 1a of the hygienic absorbent article 1A to the vicinity of the centerline O - O, and a second liquid-permeable sheet 22 extends from the other side edge 1b to the vicinity of the centerline O - O.

The first liquid-permeable sheet 21 and the second liquid-permeable sheet 22 are folded in two and are fixed to the surface of the absorbent layer 3 at a first fixed end 31a and at a second fixed end 31b in the vicinity of the centerline O - O. The first and second fixed ends 31a and 31b are formed such that each of the liquid-permeable sheets 21 and 22 and the absorbent layer 3 are fixed together (e.g., bonded with a hot-melt adhesive or thermally fused) on a continuous line or an intermittent line parallel to the centerline O - O.

directions with respect to the centerline O - O, and are fixed as a whole onto the absorbent layer 3 or the back layer 2 with an adhesive.

The first liquid-permeable sheet 21 and the second liquid-permeable sheet 22 are provided with a plurality of elastic members 35 extending longitudinally of the article 1A. Therefore, the front ends 30c and the rear ends 30d of the first three-dimensional portion 30A and the second three-dimensional portion 30B are pulled to each other by the elastic contractive force of the elastic members 35 to curve the hygienic absorbent article 1A. As a result, the first three-dimensional portion 30A and the second three-dimensional portion 30B are raised into a T-shaped state away from the surface layers 21a and 22a.

As in the first embodiment, a pressure-sensitive adhesive layer (not shown) may also be provided on the back layer 2 of the hygienic absorbent article 1A. When the hygienic absorbent article 1A is worn by fixing the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer of the back layer 2 on an undergarment, the first three-dimensional portion 30A and the second three-dimensional portion 30B according to the second embodiment function substantially like the three-dimensional portions 10, 10A and 10B shown in the sections of Figs. 2, 4 and 5. As a result, the skin-contactable portions 34a and 34b can contact closely with the wearer's private part so that their close contact with the private part can be easily maintained even if the back layer 2 moves.

The skin-contactable portions 34a and 34b are formed from the liquid-permeable sheets 21 and 22, so that the menstrual blood given to the skin-contactable portions 34a and 34b permeates into the skin-contactable portions 34a and 34b and through the connecting portions 32a and 32b and is absorbed by the absorbent layer 3.

Fig. 9 shows one modification of the second embodiment. In this modification, another liquid-permeable sheet 23 is laid on the absorbent layer 3. This liquid-permeable sheet 23 provides (a) a surface layer 23a at its portion covering the absorbent layer 3 and (b) extensions 23b and 23b at its portions extending outward beyond the side edges 3a and 3b of the absorbent layer 3. At the side flaps 5 and 5, the extensions 2a and 2a of the back layer 2 and the extensions 23b and 23b are bonded with a hot-melt type adhesive or the like. On the liquid-permeable sheet 23, there are laid the first liquid-permeable sheet 21 and the second liquid-permeable sheet 22 individually in a two-folded state. The first liquid-permeable sheet 21 extends from the side

portion 44a. The second three-dimensional portion 30H has a connecting portion (rising wall) 43b and a skin-contactable portion 44b. In the liquid-permeable sheet 41, a plurality of elastic members 46 are fixed and extend longitudinally in the article. At the front and rear end portions of the hygienic absorbent article, the liquid-permeable sheet 41 is fixed over its face to the liquid-permeable sheet 23 forming the surface layer 23a. In a free state, the entire hygienic absorbent article is curved by the elastic contractive force of the elastic members 46, so that the first and second three-dimensional portions 30G and 30H are raised to bring their free ends 45a and 45b away from the liquid-permeable sheet 23.

In this third embodiment, too, the skin-contactable portions 44a and 44b of the first and second three-dimensional portions 30G and 30H can behave independently of each other to contact closely with the wearer's private part in an elastic manner.

In the foregoing individual embodiments and the modifications thereof, a width W3 (although omitted from Figs. 4 and 5) between the free ends of the skin-contactable portion (s) is set within a range of 10 to 60 mm, preferably within a range of 20 to 50 mm, or more preferably within a range of 30 to 50 mm. Moreover, it is preferable that the width W3 is within a range of 20 to 70 % of a width W1 (although omitted from Figs. 4, 5, 7 and 11) between the side edge 3a and the side edge 3b of the absorbent layer 3. With the width between the free ends of the skin-contactable portion(s) being set within the specified ranges, the skin-contactable portion of the three-dimensional portion can easily contact closely with the private part of a wearer. In addition, a distance W2 (although only shown in Figs. 9 and 10) between the fixed ends, where the two connecting portions of the three-dimensional portion(s) start to rise, is preferably 0 to 40 mm, more preferably 0 to 30 mm or most preferably 0 to 20 mm. It is also preferable that the ratio of W2/W1 (i.e., the ratio of the distance W2 between the fixed ends to the width W1 of the absorbent layer 3) is no more than 1/2. With this range, the width W3 between the free ends of the skin-contactable portion(s) can be set within the above-specified preferable range.

On the other hand, a length of the three-dimensional portions, which is indicated at L in Fig. 1 and at L1 in Fig. 6, is preferably within a range of 150 to 400 mm, more preferably within a range of 200 to 360 mm. By setting the length L or L1 within the specified ranges to be sufficiently long in the longitudinal direction of the article, the skin-contactable portion can

which the skin-contactable portions can behave relatively independently of each other, as shown in Figs. 7, 9, 10 and 11. Especially when the first and second three-dimensional portions are slightly spaced apart from each other so as to enable the skin-contactable portions to behave independently of each other, as shown in Figs. 9, 10 and 11, the skin-contactable portions can be easily retained between the labia.

In the embodiments and modifications shown in Figs. 7, 9, 10 and 11, a structure in which a hydrophilic material layer similar to the hydrophilic material layer 15 of Fig. 4 may be adopted in the skin-contactable portion of each three-dimensional portion. With the hydrophilic material layer being provided in the skin-contactable portion, this skin-contactable portion can be thickened to have a certain degree of stiffness. Therefore, when retained between the labia, the paired skin-contactable portions do not easily come off the labia. Moreover, such a thin, hydrophilic material layer similar to the hydrophilic material layer 15 of Fig. 4 may be provided between the connecting portions 32a and 32b of Fig. 7. It may also be provided in each of the connecting portions 32a and 32b of Figs. 7, 9, and 10 or in each of the connecting portions 43a and 43b of Fig 11 (i.e., between the confronting faces of the folded sheet at the connecting portions 32a and 32b or 43a and 43b).

In the case where the hygienic absorbent article is thus designed to be held on the wearer's body by fitting the three-dimensional portion(s) between the labia, its entire size (i.e., the size of the main body) can be made smaller than that of the type to be fixed on an undergarment. Even if the entire size is made smaller, dislocation hardly occurs between the female genital organ and the absorbent layer 3 because of the fitting of the three-dimensional portion (s) between the labia. Therefore, lateral leakage of the menstrual blood can be effectively prevented. Moreover, it is unnecessary to make the back layer 2 sufficiently larger than the absorbent layer 3, but it is possible to make the back layer 2 substantially equal in size with the absorbent layer 3. Alternatively, the left and right side flaps 5 and 5 and the front and rear flaps 6 and 6 can be made to have a width of 5 mm or less or 3 mm or less, so that the size of the hygienic absorbent article can be reduced.

In order that the skin-contactable portion(s) may be easily retained between the labia, it is preferable that the width W3 between the free ends of the skin-contactable portion(s) is 20 to 40

mm, and that the length L or L1 of the three-dimensional portion in the longitudinal direction are 50 to 70 mm. Moreover, the hygienic absorbent article can be reduced in size to have a length L0 of about 80 to 120 mm and a width W0 of about 40 to 60 mm (see Fig. 6).

Materials for making individual components.

The back layer 2 may be formed from a liquid-impermeable sheet, such as a film composed mainly of a resin such as PE, or a laminate of the film with paper or nonwoven fabric. Alternatively, the back layer 2 is preferably formed from a moisture-permeable (breathable) sheet which is prepared by drawing a resin sheet containing an inorganic filler partially or wholly to make it porous.

In the case where the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer to be retained on an external wear such as an undergarment is provided on the outer face of the back layer 2, the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer is preferably elongated in the longitudinal direction of the hygienic absorbent article. In this case, moreover, it is preferable that the pressure-sensitive adhesive layer is covered with a release paper for protecting it before use.

The absorbent layer 3 may be formed from fluff pulp, a laminate of tissue paper, air-laid pulp, an air-laid nonwoven fabric containing fusible fibers, a foamed sheet treated to be hydrophilic, a foamed sheet of cellulose, or a sheet containing superabsorbent polymer. The material for the superabsorbent polymer is exemplified by a granular or fibrous substance selected from a polymer composed mainly of acrylic acid, a graft polymer of starch / acrylic acid, starch, and carboxymethylcellulose.

The absorbent layer 3 is preferred to have a measured value within a range of 5 to 70 mm according to a bending resistance measuring test using the 45-degree cantilever method based on JIS L 1096. Within this range, the absorbent layer 3 can be prevented from being torsionally deformed, and no excessive stiffness is given to the wearer. Here, the confinement of the bending resistance within that range may be supplemented by applying a mechanical pressure to the absorbent layer to have a pressed groove.

Moreover, the absorbent layer 3 is preferred to have a thickness of 1.0 to 5.0 mm.

The liquid-permeable sheet 17 for forming the surface layer 17a shown in Fig. 5 or the liquid-permeable sheet 23 for forming the surface layer 23a shown in Figs. 9 to 11 may be formed from an absorbent material having a wet strength such as air-laid pulp, an apertured plastic film as a liquid-permeable material, a nonwoven fabric composed of hydrophobic synthetic fibers which are treated to be hydrophilic, or an apertured nonwoven fabric.

On the other hand, the liquid-permeable sheet (or the liquid-permeable material) for forming the three-dimensional portions 10, 10A, 10B, 30A and 30B, 30C and 30D, 30E and 30F, and 30G and 30H of the foregoing individual embodiments may be a through air nonwoven fabric having a high bulk and a low liquid residue, or an apertured plastic film having a high liquid shielding effect. For example, the through air nonwoven fabric is made of bicomponent fibers having sheath/core structure, and is preferred to have a basis weight within a range of 20 to 40 g/m² and a thickness within a range of 0.3 to 1.5 mm. On the other hand, the apertured plastic film is preferably made of an olefin resin having a density within a range of 0.90×10^6 to 0.93×10^6 g/cm³ to have a basis weight within a range of 20 to 35 g/m². At this time, the surface of the apertured plastic film is preferred to have an open area ratio within a range of 30 to 70 %. Here, each aperture may be of a round, rhomboid or polygonal shape but should not be limited thereto. Moreover, the area of each aperture or the arrangement pattern of the apertures should not be especially limited. Alternatively, the liquid-permeable sheet (or the liquid-permeable material) for forming the three-dimensional portions may be a point-bonded nonwoven fabric, a spun-laced nonwoven fabric or an air-laid nonwoven fabric. These nonwoven fabrics may contain regenerated cellulose fibers (such as viscose rayon or acetate rayon) or natural cellulose fibers, in addition to the aforementioned bicomponent fibers. A spun-bonded or melt-blown nonwoven fabric may also be employed. The apertured plastic film or the nonwoven fabric may be employed alone or laid on another apertured plastic film or nonwoven fabric having the same structure. Of course, it is possible to laminate different kinds of apertured plastic film or nonwoven fabric.

In the foregoing embodiments and their modifications, each three-dimensional portion is formed from a single liquid-permeable sheet. However, the connecting portion of each three-dimensional portion may be made of a hydrophobic or water-repellent material to be liquid-impermeable, as long as the upper face of the skin-contactable portion of each three-dimensional

portion is made of a liquid-permeable material. In this case, the menstrual blood given to the skin-contactable portion closely contacting with the private part of a wearer is guided along the liquid-impermeable connecting portion into the absorbent layer.

Although the present invention has been illustrated and described with respect to exemplary embodiments thereof, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and various other changes, omission and additions may be made therein and thereto, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Therefore, the present invention should not be understood as limited to the specific embodiments set out above but to include all possible embodiments which can be embodied within a scope encompassed and equivalent thereof with respect to the feature set out in the appended claims.